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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

LOCAL NOTICES.

"Gratitude to Dr. Hall, of Grant Street."

I was sick six months with what my family physician called consumption. I had several doctors, and was given up to die by all of them, as they said there was no hope of recovering. I coughed from eighteen to twenty-four hours per day. I was completely emaciated, my limbs were cold to the knees, my feet had commenced to swell, I had lost the power of one side entirely, had not laid on one side or back for three months. The side I lay on the hip bone and elbow had come through the skin. I was so low and feeble, I had to be handled like a child, and had not been off my bed for four months without assistance; my chest was so racked with pain I could not get any sleep, except under the influence of opium. In this dying condition I sent for Dr. Hall, of Grant street, who cured me in twelve weeks, that I am able to do my house work. I am enjoying better health than I have for three years, for which I praise the Lord for this wonderful deliverance. I feel in duty bound to make this statement public, that others who are suffering may know where to get relief. Elizabeth Carter, 211 Webster street. Dr. Hall's office 69 Grant street.

For Asthma.

Cigars De Joy. 56 Smithfield street. TTHS

Removal, Removal.

R. M. Snodgrass's new Drug and Family Medicine store is now corner of Federal and Robinson streets, one block below old stand. See the sign—Allegheny Drug Depot.

FOR COLDS, Agues and Influenza—Brown's Chlorodyne. 56 Smithfield st. TTHS

Health's,

The poor man's riches, the rich man's bliss, is found in Ayer's medicines, after a fruitless search among other remedies. A word to the wise is sufficient. TTHS

FOR THE FACE.—Saunders's Face Powder. Imported and sold by Simon Johnston, Fourth avenue and Smithfield street. TuThS

Great Bargains.

Go to No. 82 Market street, where you can buy piece goods, ready made clothing, gents' furnishing goods, youths' and children's clothing lower prices than elsewhere. First-class clothing made to order in the latest styles and cut. Don't forget the number, 82 Market street. B. Oppenheimer.

The Great Demand

For the aromatic Schiedam Schnapps still continue unabated. Call at Jos. Fleming's, 84 Market street, and purchase one bottle and you will be satisfied as to the merits of the preparation.

W. D. Duffey,

Merchant Tailor, No. 24 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Country Merchants Look to Your Interest.

You will save money by purchasing your paints, patent medicines, hair oils, perfumeries and dyes at McClarran & McKennan's drug store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue. OBSERVE THE RED SIGNS.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

THE HORNET STILL DETAINED.

Are Sweet Potatoes Fruit or Grain? Commissioner Delano Decides They are Grain—Justice Grier has no Intention of Resigning—New Local Government of Washington Proposed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, October 6, 1869.

The Hornet.

The Hornet remains in the hands of the Treasury Department. The State Department has nothing to do in conducting the trial. Upon the representation of the Spanish Minister at this city of foreign Government, that this vessel had sailed fully armed and manned under Cuban colors, instructions were forwarded to foreign squadrons about Halifax and the Cuban waters to treat the Hornet as a pirate, and use all means to capture her. It now appears that although the Spanish authorities, when they entered complaint against the Hornet at Philadelphia, could produce no evidence to substantiate the charges they made as to her character that high officers in our navy were fully aware of the plans of those in command, and acquainted with the chief officers who had been agreed upon for the expedition.

Re-set Dentures.

The novel question whether sweet potatoes are fruit or grain came up in the Internal Revenue office today. The question arose in Louisiana, where these potatoes are being used to manufacture whisky. If they were regarded as fruit the product of the distillation by small factors would be exempt; if held to be grain the full tax would be due. The Commissioner decided that for purposes of distillation this vegetable was grain.

Justice Grier Will Not Resign.

The Supreme Court had a session for the first time to-day. Justice Grier declares that he has no intention whatever of resigning.

Mails Detained.

Mails from the west and north are still very irregular, and a break on the road between Wilmington and Philadelphia is not yet repaired. None of the through trains in any direction are running on time.

Local Government of Washington.

One of the prominent Republican Aldermen of the city publishes the following card to-day: "In your issue of yesterday I understand you to express a desire that this whole District may be relieved from the incongruous and complex laws which now govern it, or rather trammel the energies of its legislature, and that a single local government may hereof rth control its affairs. I believe that the desire of a vast majority of the thinking people of Washington, Georgetown and county. The prosperity of the District of Columbia will begin with the inauguration of this reform. Whether the elective franchise shall be withdrawn or restricted is a problem that may be solved by reference to the population before us. Let us consider each upon its own merits."

Supervisor of Revenue.

General Jno. McDonald to-day received his commission as Supervis or of Internal Revenue for Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, vice Major Marr. He was recommended by Governor Fenton, ex-Governor Fletcher, Gen. Sherman, and others.

WASHINGTON, October 6.

OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL ON SHERMAN'S ORDER REGARDING CLAIM AGENTS.

Attorney General Hoar has rendered a letter from General Sherman, Secretary of War, of the 16th ult., delivered an official opinion touching the matter of the suspension of certain regulations issued by the Secretary of War Department under orders issued by the Secretary of the 11th of the same month, in which Attorney General says appears to have been based upon information contained in an official letter from Colonel R. J. Hodge, June 12, 1869, wherein the parties named in the official order are charged with practicing fraud upon the United States and individuals, and with violating the rules and regulations of the War Department prohibiting any person or claims of colored soldiers or their heirs, and with violating the rules and regulations of the War Department prohibiting any person or claims of colored soldiers or their heirs. Attorney General says he does not feel called upon to express any opinion touching the truth of the charges made against the parties named in the official order, but that the power of the Secretary is not bound to recognize or do business with any claim agent who is known to have perverted his position for purposes of fraud, whose character as such shall be established to his satisfaction can not be placed in his business in dealing

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1869.

THE detention of the *Hornet* is now reported to be the decision of the Cabinet, as a step rendered necessary under our treaties and in furtherance of the policy deemed wisest in the premises. The act of running into the North Carolina port will thus prove an expensive one to the Cubans. It is suspected that it was in consequence of disagreement among the managers on board the *Hornet*, nearly all of whom were ex-Confederates.

ABOUT the smallest and dirtiest thing in connection with the gold conspiracy is the attempt to connect President GRANT with it. Fisk's affidavit that CORBIN, who is the President's brother-in-law, was in the ring (denied by CORBIN, however,) is paraded to prove it. CORBIN may or may not have been one of the conspirators. Even if he was, something more than that fact will be necessary to make people believe that Gen. GRANT was, especially since his public declarations on the subject.

IT is an important fact that meetings are now frequently held in Canada to promote the cause of colonial independence. The public discussion of the question a few years ago, would have been dangerous. As it is, the advocates of independence have no difficulty in obtaining a hearing for their arguments. Independence is but another name for annexation. It will come first, but annexation is none the less sure. It is the only policy that will open a future to Canada worthy of her great resources and undeveloped wealth.

THE Richmond *Enquirer* is dissatisfied with the idea of making Mr. GREELEY a Senator from the ancient Dominion, and is quite serious in its treatment of his jocular nomination by some of the conservative papers of Virginia. The *Enquirer* need have no fears of Mr. GREELEY, as the purpose of of his nomination has been secured in obtaining from him a serious declination. The *Enquirer*, if the Legislature goes out of the State for a Senator, recommends O'CONNOR, CHASE or EVARTS,—especially the first named, and for obvious reasons. Mr. O'CONNOR, politically, is now a Virginian of twenty years ago.

THE very full reports of the proceedings of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the Mother's Meeting, and other incidental meetings, to be found in our columns this morning, will interest every Christian reader. As will be apparent to the general reader, the COMMERCIAL is the only journal in the city which gives anything like a complete report, and we are glad to know that our endeavors are appreciated. In consequence of the fullness of these reports the usual amount of general reading is somewhat reduced, which, however, is more than compensated for in the interest attaching to the proceedings of the Board.

THE terrible disaster at the Indiana State Fair will probably result in the abolition in future exhibitions of this character, of the "racing" of dangerous machinery—a practice that has grown up of late years in the strife of competing exhibitors. Neither is this "racing" a practical test of the value of the engine or the machine it drives, for no sane man engaged in agricultural or mechanical occupations would judge of the value of any piece of machinery by seeing it propelled at an exceptional rate of speed. The plan adopted hereafter will probably be to place all the machines upon a safe equality, and then see what they can accomplish and compare their work. The sacrifice of twenty lives is a dear price to pay for this lesson, and it is to be hoped it will be an effective one.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT is charged with ruining the House of LOCKWOOD & Co., in retaliation for some supposed or real breach of faith with him about the Lake Shore combination. If the fact was not apparent before, it is now, that were all the scoundrels dealt with as they deserve, some of the "great trunk lines" would cease to have the benefit of the extraordinary talents with which they are managed just now. It may be considered a fair question, one worthy the attention of the Missionary Board, now in session, whether or not the downright, unblushing, audacious rascality of our civilization at home is not an even match for the very worst that can be said of any heathen land yet discovered, and as such pre-eminently worthy of their Christianizing efforts. The question is respectfully submitted.

DAVID PAUL BROWN, the eminent Philadelphia lawyer, who, it will be recollected, two years ago threw the weight of his influence for Judge SHARSWOOD and against Judge WILLIAMS, has published a series of articles advocating the election of Judge WILLIAMS at this time, in opposition to the claims of Mr. PERSHING. Mr. BROWN says during Judge WILLIAMS's term on the Supreme Bench, "he has discharged his duties faithfully and honestly, and no living cause can be urged why he should not be continued," and then he adds: "But the reason for his (Judge WILLIAMS's) continuance is strengthened by the fact that of Mr. PERSHING, the rival candidate, we know nothing but that he is a political and Democratic partisan. No doubt he is a respectable man, but where do we find his qualifications for a judicial position? Again, the present position of the Supreme Court is somewhat precarious and anomalous, which was not the case at the time of Judge SHARSWOOD's election. It has recently been converted into a sort of political court. By the election of PERSHING a Democratic despotism will be created, and the entire policy, law and management of the interests of the State may be controlled for Democratic purposes. It is certainly asking too much, with such prospects in view, to require any reasonable man to abandon his colors and to fight under those of an opposing and dangerous oligarchy."

Mr. BROWN is a strong opponent of an elective judiciary; but he thinks the only way to mitigate its evils is by the election of a Judge like the Republican candidate, who has been tried by experience—the great test of merit and judicial integrity.

THE AMERICAN BOARD.

A system of philosophy may, we suppose, be sincerely held without any earnest desire for its propagation. Such a system is not necessarily aggressive, and may produce neither missionaries nor martyrs. But a religious system which does not seek its own extension—resting contented with the adherents whom accident, or circumstances give it, can never inspire much respect either for its own worth, or for the sincerity of its professors.

Christianity was aggressive in the beginning—and hence was persecuted by tolerant Rome, which looked with indifference or approval upon all other religions allen to its own. It has been aggressive, more or less, ever since—and must continue to be so, or cease to live. "The congregation for the propagation of the faith" (of the Church of Rome) was constituted by GREGORY XV, in 1622. This is still the chief agency of the missionary enterprise of the Papal Church. Among Protestants an early undertaking of this kind was a Danish mission planned by FREDERICK IV, in 1706. The Propagation of the Gospel Society, with its sphere generally limited to the British colonies, received its charter in 1701. The Moravians commenced their useful missions about 1736. The London Missionary Society held its first meeting in 1794. These societies were the principal agencies for the extension of Christianity in Pagan lands, up to the year 1810, when the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions was formed. From the first year of its existence its growth in income, energy and efficiency has been uniform, until at the present time it is admitted to hold a first place among organizations for the propagation of the faith of Christendom. The Presbyterians, the Episcopalians, the Methodists, the Lutherans, &c., have for many years maintained many missionaries in the foreign field, who in zeal and effective industry are second to no others. We suppose, however, that each of these organizations would look up to the American Board with a certain deference in virtue of its seniority as well as of the very remarkable results of its labors Besides, unless we are mistaken, some at least of these denominations have contributed rather liberally to its treasury. One thing is certain—this now venerable board is regarded by none of them with any feeling of jealousy.

In the work of missions the agents are largely animated by motives and considerations with which many are unable to sympathize. But the secondary results of the work are such as to command the sympathy of all philanthropists and the respect of all reflecting Americans.

These missionaries go forth as Evangelists—nor do they forget their commission—but in fulfilling it they become the most effective civilizers. This is not hypothesis or assumption. The statement rests on the evidence of facts. In the assembly now in session among as there is a venerable man who went to the Hawaiian Islands when the inhabitants were cannibals. Mainly through the labors of the small band of which he was one, those islands are now civilized as well as christianized. Their condition was described in our yesterday's paper. We trust readers did not fail to note that those islands are now maintaining a missionary, a Chinaman among the Chinese in California.

Then how gratifying to the pride as well as to the philanthropy of Americans are the results of the operations of this Board in Turkey! We have not space for details, nor are they needed. Look at a fact or two. Among the ancient corruptly Christian populations along the Mediterranean and Black Seas the powerfully civilizing influence exerted by the American missionaries have been attested repeatedly by disinterested Englishmen. Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, so long British Ambassador at Constantinople, frequently testified to these effects. How significant and interesting, too, is the fact that in the Arabic language, a language read by so many millions of people, and over an extent of country reaching from the Atlantic Ocean to Pekin, the best translation of the Scriptures in use was made by an American, one of the agents of this Board. But this is only one book of the many which Americans have given to those peoples. Sound views of medicine and the western sciences generally are introduced; men and women are thoroughly educated for useful activity among their countrymen. And these inestimable blessings have been continued so long that their effects are, in some meas ure, obvious even to the passing traveler.

JUDGE LUDLOW on the bench, said to the Philadelphia Grand Jury last week: "There is a carnival of crime now raging." The remark was meant for a local application, but it is entirely worthy of a more general one. The cause of this state of things seems worthy of consideration. Is it the way the laws are administered, or because mankind have suddenly become more corrupt and desperate than formerly? Is it to be found in the character and discipline of our institutions to which our criminals are consigned, and from which they are sent forth worse than before, to prey upon the community again? Judge LUDLOW takes the opposite view, and holds that to the "humanitarian ideas of the day" is the "carnival of crime" chargeable. Such a view is very little of humanitarianism in our prison discipline, especially in the community to which Judge LUDLOW's original remark was designed to apply, this cannot be considered the cause of the aforesaid carnival. The truth is, criminals, in a vast majority of cases, come out worse than they went in, not as the result of "humanitarian ideas," but the want of them. Another observation of the distinguished Judge is, we conclude, more in accordance with fact and experience. It is this: "The great cause of the prevalence of crime is to be found in the defective license laws, by which hundreds sell liquor without a license, and every man who can scrape fifty dollars is allowed by law to sell liquor to the public." Here, as much as in any one place, we conclude, is the seat of the difficulty. It is the cry that comes up not from one but every direction. The testimony of Judges, Grand Juries, and Philanthropists is that the great cause of the prevalence of crime is to be found "in the defective license laws," or the frauds that are perpetrated in administering them. How to remedy the evil, addresses itself to the citizen who feels that he has yet an interest in the general welfare.

WE have an important statement from the Southern Historical Society, of the military strength of the late Confederacy, and of the losses on that side during the war. It is endorsed as correct by General Cooper, who was the Assistant Adjutant General of the rebel military establishment, and who have no doubt is as near the exact truth as we will ever be able to get. The statement sets forth that the whole number of soldiers in the Southern army during the four years of the war did not exceed 600,000; that at no time were there more than 400,000 men on the muster-roll at once, and that the effective strength of the army was never greater than 200,000 men. At the time of Lee's surrender, but 100,000 Confederates were in the field. The total deaths from all causes during the war, in the Confederate army, was 200,000.

THE Tennessee Senatorship is just now the exciting topic with a large class of politicians. A special to the Cincinnati *Commercial* from Nashville, on Monday evening, says that with the pressure now against Johnson it will take just about two weeks to kill him off. If he retains his present strength he will be elected. The ex-President is in Nashville himself, and such extraordinary electioneering and wire-pulling was never before developed in a Senatorial election. Before the election comes off it will be definitely ascertained how every member of the Legislature stands; but the status of members a week hence can not be gauged by what they are to-day. If Johnson is not elected, neither will Etheridge be. That is pretty certain. In that case either ex-Governor Neill S. Brown, or Judge Henry Cooper, is likely to be the successful man.

A THOUSAND Spanish regulars arrived at Havana this week, and by the first of November reinforcements amounting to ten thousand regulars will reach Cuba. A late Madrid letter says: "All the might of the Spanish crown is to be put forth in one grand effort to stamp out the insurrection; and it is to be done, if possible, before the meeting of the American legislative chambers, so as to strip the great Republic of all pretensions to intermeddle in the affairs of Cuba." But still, for all that, it may not be done. The Cubans are receiving reinforcements too, and of men, fighting with a halter about their necks, who will be worth treble their weight in Spanish regulars or irregulars.

THEY don't stop to count the cost or the difficulties, in getting a supply of pure water for the mining towns of the far west. A correspondent describes the manner in which Treasure City and Hamilton, in the White Pine district, get their fluids:

"The water is taken from the eastern slope of the next range east of Treasure Hill, raised to the divide, nine hundred and forty feet perpendicular, by heavy pumps; thence is conveyed across the valley and up to a reservoir on the south hill on Treasure Hill, by an inverted siphon. Here it is received in a reservoir, from which it again pumped six hundred and eighty feet high, to Treasure City, Hamilton, at the foot of Treasure Hill, draws its supply from the siphon. The capacity of the works is equal to 2,500,000 gallons per day, and the cost $600,000 each."

THE statement of the summary collection of $87,000 by John Morrissey from Fisk, Jr., turns out to be a solid fact, and we are glad of it. It was the amount of a cash balance due the M. C. by Fisk, when he fled from Wall street on the eventful Friday. Fisk had his choice, either to pay the money or carry Morrissey's pugilistic autograph on his face through life. Mr. Morrissey is noted for his prompt and quiet way of doing business in Wall street, and is never ruffled by losses great or small when fairly and squarely incurred. But there are some "hard cases," it seems, he will not stand, and Fisk, Jr., is one of them.

WHILE Judge Ludlow, in Philadelphia, is declaring that a carnival of crime prevails, we have through the papers almost every week cases of refusal of juries by convict persons charged with capital offenses. Convictions appear to be become the exception, a fact which every would-be murderer is not slow to detect. Not one in a thousand murderers but canvasses the chances of saving his neck. It follows necessarily that this class are less and less deterred as the gallows recedes in the qualms, disagreements and doubts of jurors. And hence, in part at least, the "carnival."

THE latest contribution to the Byron-Stowe scandal is a letter published in London by Mr. C. Redding, denying confidently the Stowe publication. The letter concludes as follows:

The cause of separation will perhaps remain a mystery. *I have it for you four years ago, but the secret never passed my lips.* It was told to me by a friend of Lady Byron's. It matters not to a curious and censorious world, which literally cares not a jot about the matter except to gratify an idle curiosity, whether Mrs. Stowe's sensation fictions are affected by sympathies about black or white have the effect of stimulating.

THE "unexpended balance" in New York city is made to yield a handsome return to the tax payers. The City Chamberlain last week paid over to the Treasury $1,384 70, being the interest on the "unexpended balance" for September. The total amount paid by the Chamberlain, on this amount since his accession to office, is $13,127 62. Some things can be done as well as others especially when we have the right men to do them.

AT one time, so mixed were the elements in Massachusetts, it looked as though the Democrats might, by hook or crook, elect their candidate for Governor; but so judiciously have the Republicans and former customers of Oswego, and by the most desirable route along the lake shore to Niagara, Buffalo, Detroit and Chicago. The project is particularly favored by Portland and Chicago. If successful, as appears likely, it will divide so much of the northwestern trade as crosses the Hudson between Boston and Portland. It must also interfere with the shipments of grain to New York from Chicago, Milwaukee and Detroit.

AMONG the many evil results of the recent Wall street conspiracy, some of the good ones are beginning to show themselves. For instance, we are assured that the late failures have taken a good many borrowers from the market, and that the latter, being thus thrown in sticks, helps to ease up the market. Also, as a consequence of the knocking the breath of speculation out of Wall street, $4,000,000 of Government bonds have been purchased on account of Boston brokers, whereby the market has been very sensibly influenced.

REFERRING to the communication of "A Workingman" in the columns of the COMMERCIAL, relative to the payment of their employees and their appeals to workingmen to vote for Packer, our neighbors of the *Post* assures us that they do now and always have paid the journeymen printers in their employ the highest wages—forty-five cents per thousand ems. The charge of "A Workingman" that they do not, they say, "is not only false, but maliciously so."

IT is stated that the Republicans of Blair county will give a larger majority for Governor Geary on Tuesday next than they did for Grant in November last.

SWIFT & COURTNEY'S PARLOR MATCHES.

Full line of Lubin's Extracts.
Nix's Night Lights.
French Blacking (in Tin).
Collinson's (English) Toilet Soaps.
Taylor's Hedyosmia Water.
Dr. Hullihen's Tooth Paste.
Dr. Spencer's Tooth Powder.
Cressler's Wyoming Cough Compound.
Crew's Prepared Sinapisms.
Rankin's Extract Vanilla.
Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines.
Otard Brandy and Rye Whisky.

And all Goods usually found in a first-class Drug and Prescription Store, at

RANKIN'S DRUG STORE,

44 SIXTH, (formerly St. Clair), Pittsburgh, Pa

HEADACHE.

There are few persons but what suffer with Headache, many suffer a great deal or a great part of the time. To relieve headache it is necessary to find out the cause. It may be, and in nine cases out of ten, caused by a derangement of the stomach that induces an improper flow of blood to the head, or that causes the blood to be unhealthy; or it may be that the Liver has become torpid and unable to perform its functions. In either case it is clear that medicines must be taken that will act directly upon the Stomach or Liver. For this purpose there is nothing better than

Dr. Sargent's Liver Pills.

They will rouse up the Liver to a healthy action remove any obstructions or undue accumulations of bile, and will also give vigor and tone to the Stomach. These Pills can be found at all Drug Stores. Price, 25 cents per box.

SOLE PROPRIETOR,

GEORGE A. KELLY,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Cor. Wood street and Second avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

DRAFTS ON LONDON,

FOR SALE BY

WM. BINGHAM, JR.,

143 Smithfield street, near Sixth avenue.

A NEW SENSATION.

AROMATIC FURNITURE POLISH

Performs and cleans the apartments. For sale by

JOSEPH FLEMING, Sole Agent,

No. 84 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RAILROAD MONOPOLY.

Intervention of the General Government Demanded to Protect the People.

Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, made a speech at the late State Fair, at Madison, on the growth of monopoly in the carrying business of the country, and the impending necessity that the General Government, under the constitutional power to regulate commerce between the States, would be compelled by the exactions of powerful railroad monopolies, to intervene for the protection of the people. The Senator took as a text for his address the fact that the business men of Milwaukee to get to market $20,000,000 worths of cereals, pay the round sum of $3,650,000. This sum, of course, comes out of the grain producers of the State. Discussing the tendency to corporate consolidation, the Senator contended that unless something is done to check it, it will not be long before we have but one railroad company, one express company, and one telegraph company in the United States; and then the people and the government will be at the mercy of these giant corporations.

Referring particularly to the railroads, Senator Carpenter pointed out the fact, that railroad companies first sought franchises from the State upon the ground that railroads were public highways, and as much under the control of the legislative power as any other highway. It was upon this ground, and this only, that the courts upheld the exercises of the right of eminent domain in favor of railroad companies, which enabled the company, as the agent of the State, to take any man's land for the use of the road, in face of a constitution which forbids the taking of private property, *except for a public use.* But all this is now changed, and the Supreme Courts of a number of states have affirmed the doctrine that a railroad company is a *mere private* corporation, and that the Legislature has no more power over its property or its business than over those of a bank, or a manufacturing company, or over a grist mill. Said Senator Carpenter, "they are public corporations when they want to take your land without your consent; they are private corporations as soon as they get your land, and, of course, entirely exempt from legislative control." The Senator continued:

It is evident that any rate of tolls above a fair profit upon the amount of capital *actually* invested in railroads is an unjust exaction which should be restrained by law. If any power exists to restrain it. It is further evident that if the doctrine be conceded that our railroads are mere private property, and legislative interference to control, the gross-est abuses and oppressions will follow. The farmer must *live by the railroad*, because *there is no other way.* Every man does not own a railroad; every man could not operate it, exacting tolls from the public if he did own one. That requires legislative sanction. The producer is therefore in the power of the capitalist, as to transportation; and unless the law can restrain or limit his demands, oppression may and will be practiced. And, until within two or three years, the power of the Legislature to control railroads, as public highways, has universally been conceded. But the new doctrine now contended for, that a railroad is private and not public property, strikes a death blow at all legislative control, and leaves the people at the mercy of corporations, so far as the State Government is concerned. The State can control the management of public property, but has no right to control the use of mere private property.

The remedy Senator Carpenter suggests is to be found in an article first of the Constitution which grants to Congress the power to "regulate commerce in the several States." This he contends includes the power to *facilitate* commerce between the States, and under this construction he believes Congress has power to build a railroad with two or four tracks from Chicago to New York, and throw it open to the public use under certain regulations as to tolls. After arguing at some length in favor of the constitutionality of this proposition, Mr. Carpenter proceeds to the consideration of the feasibility and cost of such a line of government railroad. On this point we quote his remarks:

There are plenty of officers in the Engineer Corps of the army, who could be spared from doing nothing in the Eastern cities, to do something in the country—to survey, locate and superintend the building of such a road. Fifty thousand could be commanded for three or ten years to grade the road, at one-third to that the grading of any other road in the country will cost. These and all other materials required could be procured by contract, as the Government gets material for harbors and other public improvements. The only thing needed for this work which would cost the Government what it would cost a private party, would be the iron. In every other item, the government would have an advantage. What is paid for the building of our railroads, at present, has been the poverty of the companies and the notorious stealing of the enterprising men who managed it. The company has usually been compelled to mortgage the road in advance, and the bonds to be sold at a fearful discount; give contracts in which there was no competition; and to pay almost what the work was worth. But the objector will say, the people will not stand the government building roads. I do not believe this. If the government cannot find among our people honest men enough to administer its affairs—men who will disburse its funds without defalcation—then it should stop, and perpetuate in its stead kings and government by the people, a failure and an impossibility.

Mr. Carpenter further contended that if the government could build a railroad from Chicago to New York, in three years, upon which it should levy such tolls as would have the effect to reduce the cost of transporting merchandise one-half, and still pay for its own construction in twenty years, after which the tolls could be still further reduced down to the actual cost of keeping the road in repair, then it would not be an extravagance, but an act of prudence to do it; because the government would by this proceeding lose nothing, and the people would be greatly enriched. In concluding his address, which appears to have been received with great favor, Mr. Carpenter stated he had no particular scheme to advocate, but simply desired to direct public attention to a matter worthy of deep thought.

THE Railway Convention which met at Oswego, New York, yesterday, contemplates grand results which will have an important effect on the carrying trade of the West. These are the construction of one grand trunk road from Portland, in Maine, to Chicago, and thence eventually to the Pacific. As we understand the call, which is signed by many governors, mayors, presidents of boards of trade and of railroad companies, the design is to effect an immediate consolidation of existing roads, so far as practicable, and their extension. For the present this consolidated road will work in connection with the Union Pacific, at its western extremity. At the east it will be placed in concert with existing roads to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The route is from Portland, by Lake Winnepesaukee, Woodstock and Rutland to the head of Lake Champlain, thence across the mountains of northern New York to Oswego, and by the most desirable route along the lake shore to Niagara, Buffalo, Detroit and Chicago. The project is particularly favored by Portland and Chicago. If successful, as appears likely, it will divide so much of the northwestern trade as crosses the Hudson between Boston and Portland. It must also interfere with the shipments of grain to New York from Chicago, Milwaukee and Detroit.

CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN CITY OF

Canned Fruits and Vegetables.

OVER 8,000 DOZEN

CHOICE CANNED GOODS

Peaches, Tomatoes, Peas,
Winslow's and Yarmouth Sweet Corn,
Strawberries, Blackberries, Wortleberries,
Pineapples, Cherries, Plums,
Lima and String Beans,
Raspberries, &c., &c.

1,000 DOZEN ASSORTED

Jellies, Jams and Preserves.

1,000 DOZEN

Catsups, Sauces and Pickles,

FOR SALE AT LOWEST MARKET RATES BY

REYMER & BROS.,

126 AND 128 WOOD STREET.

THE HENDERSON PROCESS,

FOR PRODUCING

IRON AND STEEL

OF

Great Strength and Cheapness.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

PLAYER & HENDERSON,

NO. 30 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS,

No. 67 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Chartered in 1852.

Open Daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. free of tax, and if not withdrawn compounded semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
S. H. HARTMAN, JAS. PARK, Jr., V. Presidents.
D. E. M'KINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John Dilworth, P. Hamm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, John Scott, Robt. C. Schmerts, Christopher Zug.
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SOLE AGENT FOR

KEDSIE'S RELIABLE

WATER FILTER,

No. 236 PENN STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

DIXON, SHARPLESS & CO.,

Produce Commission Merchants,

And Agents for the largest Cranberry Growers in New Jersey. 39 South Water street and 40 South Wharves, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Orders and Consignments solicited. tvths

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,

Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.

Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

JUST OPENED,

MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Silks, Poplins,
Empress Cloths,
Biarritz Satin-faced Merinos,
French Merinos,
Alpacas and Alpaca Poplins,
Wool Plaids,
Cashmere Plaids,
Plaid Poplins,
Mantilla Velvets,
Astracans,
Chinchillas and Beaver Cloths,
Fine Plaid and Striped Wool Shawls,
Cashmere and Brocha Shawls,
Blankets, Flannels
Cloths, Cassimeres
And Jeans,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

James Caldwell,

120 FEDERAL ST.,

2p ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

FALL TRADE!

NEW GOODS,

NEW GOODS,

AT

Macrum & Carlisle's,

27 FIFTH AVENUE.

NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS,

Fringes, Gimps and Buttons,
New Sash and Bow Ribbons,
The Latest Novelties in Hats,
New Styles of Embroideries,
Novelties in Lace Goods,

GLOVES AND HOSIERY,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT FOR FALL.

MERINO AND WOOL

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

ALL KINDS AND SIZES.

Zephyrs,
Balmoral and Fancy Yarn,
Knit Shawls,
Cloaks and Hoods,
Notions and Fancy Goods.

Merchants and Dealers supplied at Low Prices.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

27 FIFTH AVENUE.

AUTUMN AND WINTER, '69-'70.

PITTSBURGH

CLOAK HOUSE,

73 MARKET ST.

We are now prepared to exhibit the following Styles of FALL AND WINTER MANTLES, such as the following:

Black Union Cloaks,
Heavy and Extra Heavy Union Cloaks,
All Wool Cloaks,
Extra Fine Moscow Beaver Cloaks,
Astricans and Velveteen Cloaks,
Plaid and Plain Arabs,
Waterproof and Fancy Cloaks,
Lyon's Velvet Cloaks,

In all numbering over fifty different Styles, and at Prices ranging from $3 00 to $150 00.

N. B.—Our Dress Making Department is the most complete of any similar Department west of New York.

Country Merchants would do well to call and look through our Stock, in order to assist, or in other words, post themselves up on Styles.

FANCY BAKERY

AND

CONFECTIONERY LINE,

And will serve at short notice, Ladies and Gents with Oysters in every style, and Meats of all kinds, and Game in season. Her Saloon is one of the finest in the country, and she will study to please. tf

CHANDELIERS,

BRACKETS, PENDANTS, &c.

We are now receiving our Fall Stock of

GAS FIXTURES,

AT

WHOLESALE.

Gill & Brother,

113 WOOD ST.,

OUR OWN MAKE

MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTH'S

Custom Boots.

WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S, BOYS', YOUTHS' AND MEN'S

SHOES,

BOTH SEWED AND PEGGED.

Philadelphia City Manufactured Goods,

AT FACTORY PRICES.

All Goods at New York Prices

GILL & BRO.,

NO. 113 WOOD ST.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

FALL TRADE, 1869.

SECOND LARGE ARRIVAL OF

Fall and Winter

BOOTS, SHOES,

Gaiters, Balmorals and Gums,

Consisting of all Styles and Qualities, selected and made to my order for

City and Country Trade.

All orders from the country will be promptly filled, at New York and Boston Prices.

I am also Agent for several Philadelphia Shoe Manufacturers, and will sell their Goods at their prices here, thus saving Freight and Expense.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS, by calling and examining my Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere, can save TEN PER CENT. on their bills.

New Goods Received Daily,

And will be sold at New York and Boston Prices. A large stock of GUMS and ARCTIC OVERSHOES cheap for cash, at

J. H. BORLAND'S,

53 and 55 WOOD STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Double and Single Barrel

SHOT GUNS,

In Great Variety, ranging in price from $3 00 up to $200. For sale by

JAMES BOWN,

136 WOOD STREET.

SHOT, SHOT,

At Manufacturer's Prices, all full assortment, embracing all Numbers, from 3 B up to No. 10, in 25 pound and 5 pound Bags. For sale by

JAMES BOWN,

No. 136 WOOD STREET.

Caps, Cartridge and Cartridge Shells,

FOR BREECH-LOADING SHOT GUNS.

Nos. 10, 12, 14 and 16 guage, either Pin or Central Fire. For sale by

JAMES BOWN.

136 WOOD STREET.

SMITH & WESSON'S REVOLVERS, COLT'S, REMINGTON'S,

And a Great Variety of other Manufactures of Pistols on hand. For sale by

JAMES BOWN,

136 WOOD STREET.

Mechanics' Tools.

I have on hand a complete assortment of MECHANICS' TOOLS of a superior quality, embracing nearly all kinds of Mining Tools used by Miners, Blacksmiths, Gas Fitters and Carpenters. For sale by

JAMES BOWN,

136 WOOD STREET.

CUTLERY, CUTLERY.

Housekeepers and families desirous of replenishing their Knives and Forks, can find a full assortment of Knives and Forks, either Ivory or Buck Handle, Rubber or Common Handles. For sale by

JAMES BOWN,

136 WOOD STREET.

RAZORS, SCISSORS AND CUTLERY,

Ground and Repaired in the Best Manner, at

JAMES BOWN'S,

136 WOOD STREET.

Stamps, Brands and Seal Presses.

I am now prepared to make to order and at short notice, Steel Stamps, Brands, Stencil Plates, Seal Presses, Cancelling Stamps, &c. For specimens, call at

JAMES BOWN'S,

136 WOOD STREET.

BILLIARDS,

(KUNZE'S BUILDING),

68 SMITHFIELD STREET,

(Formerly occupied by John S. Kennedy), has been leased for a term of years by

GEO. H. BENNETT,

AND FITTED UP IN THE BEST MANNER.

FIVE NEW TABLES

Have been placed in the Billiard Hall.

THE BAR IS STOCKED WITH THE BEST

OF

LIQUORS AND SEGARS.

MRS. S. A. MORGAN

WILL OPEN ON

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30th,

HER NEW AND ELEGANT

STORE AND SALOON,

No. 2 Sixth, late St. Clair St.,

Adjoining the Suspension Bridge, where she will be pleased to see her old friends and former customers and public generally. She will keep everything in the

FANCY BAKERY

AND

CONFECTIONERY LINE,

And will serve at short notice, Ladies and Gents with Oysters in every style, and Meats of all kinds, and Game in season. Her Saloon is one of the finest in the country, and she will study to please. tf

REMEMBER

SPENCE'S

OLD ESTABLISHED

CLOAK HOUSE,

NO. 73 MARKET STREET.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOOTS, SHOES,

AT

WHOLESALE.

Which is the largest ever offered in the two cities, and comprises the FINEST AND LATEST DESIGNS FROM ONE TO TWELVE LIGHTS, which we are now offering at REDUCED PRICES.

WELDON & KELLY,

147 WOOD STREET,

Between Fifth and Sixth avenue.

CARPETS.

ELEGANT CARPETS.

The Latest and Most Beautiful Designs Ever Shown in

TAPESTRY OR BODY BRUSSELS,

Just Received by Direct Importation from England.

DRUGGETS

Of the Latest Styles in Large Quantities.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & COMPANY,

23 FIFTH AVENUE.

New Fall Stock

OF

CARPETS,

The First in Market and the Cheapest.

CHOICE PATTERNS TWO-PLY AND THREE-PLY

Cheap Ingrain Carpets.

THE FINEST LINE OF

BODY BRUSSELS

Ever Offered in Pittsburgh.

SAVE TIME AND MONEY

BY BUYING FROM

McFARLAND & COLLINS

71 AND 73 FIFTH AVENUE,

d* SECOND FLOOR.

CARPETS.

NEW FALL STOCK.

Oil Cloths, Window Shades

DRUGGETS,

DRUGGET SQUARES,

Ingrain Carpets,

At the Lowest Prices Ever Offered.

Bovard, Rose & Co.

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

NEW CARPETS.

FRESH IMPORTATION,

Purchased by our Mr. H. McCallum from Manufacturers in Europe.

Velvets, Brussels,

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, &c

The Finest Assortment ever offered in Pittsburgh.

ALSO, A FINE STOCK OF

Three-Plies, Ingrains,

AND

COMMON CARPETS.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF WELL-SEASONED

OIL CLOTHS.

McCallum Bros.

51 FIFTH AVENUE.

HATS AND CAPS.

RAMALEY'S HAT PARLOR,

No. 22 Fifth Avenue.

A FULL STOCK OF ALL THE NEW STYLES

OF THE SEASON.

HATS AND CAPS,

CLOTHING.

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,

Merchant Tailors,

NO. 80 WOOD STREET,

Have just received an Elegant Line of French and English Cassimeres, Scotch and French Suitings, In all Shades. A Beautiful Line of

FRENCH GOODS, FOR PANTS,

A FULL ASSORTMENT.

Imported Cloths, Meltons, &c.,

IN ALL COLORS.

CASHMERES AND VELVETS,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Also, a Complete Line of Gent's Furnishing Goods.

Consisting in part of the Latest Novelties.

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,

80 WOOD STREET.

PATENT VALVES.

PEET PATENT VALVE.

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF

Engine Builders, Steam Fitters, Oil Refiners, Brewers and others to this Valve.

It has but recently been patented, and is rapidly superceding all other Valves now in use.

S. CADMAN & SON,

AGENTS,

Corner Duquesne Way and Sixth street, late St Clair street.

WE MAKE ONLY STRICTLY PURE GOODS.

White Lead,
Red Lead,
Litharge,
Potters' Lead,
Putty,
Vermilion.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO. PURE WHITE LEAD. PITTSBURGH PA.

Every keg of our White Lead bears the following warrant, and we guarantee a degree of fineness and whiteness unsurpassed:

THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS

Pure White Lead, ... 91 parts.
Linseed Oil, ... 9 "
100

$25 IN GOLD will be paid to any one finding the contents of this keg different from the above analysis.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.

Office, No. 9 Smithfield street.

THE ELLERSHAUSEN PROCESS.

The Superior Quality imparted to Good Iron, the great Improvement in Inferior Iron and the Reduced Cost, commend it to all Manufacturers of Iron.

JAMES P. SPEER,

ATTORNEY FOR THE TRUSTEES,

Office 96½ FOURTH AVENUE.

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pittsburgh, October 6, 1869.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS

FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A PUBLIC SEWER ON FORTY-EIGHT STREET.

From the Allegheny river to Butler street, and for the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Forty-third street, from Butler to Pearson's line, and for Grading, Paving and Curbing Greenough street from Try street to Iron alley, will be received at this office until TUESDAY, October 12th, 1869, at 3 P. M.

No bids will be received unless made out on the proper blanks.

Specifications and blanks for bidding can be had at this office.

H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pittsburgh, October 2, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR GRADING, PAVING AND CURBING

Of Forbes street, from Chestnut to Magee, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until WEDNESDAY, October 13th, 1869, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's Office for collection.

H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pittsburgh, October 2, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR GRADING AND PAVING LOCUST ALLEY,

From Fortieth to Forty-first street, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until WEDNESDAY, October 13th, 1869, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's Office for collection.

H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pittsburgh, September 28, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR GRADING, PAVING AND CURBING

Beech alley from Pride to Miltenberger street, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until FRIDAY, October 8th, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's office for collection.

H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, PAN HANDLE ROUTE.

On and after SUNDAY, August 29th, 1869, trains will depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

THROUGH TRAINS.

	Departs.	Arrives.

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Thursday, October 7, 1869.

The Daily Commercial,

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

SIXTIETH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE American Board of Commissioners.

Special Report from the Prudential Committee--Monthly Concerts--Japan as a Missionary Field--Standing Committees Appointed----Discussions, Etc., Etc.

The Mothers' Meeting of Prayer.

Addresses at the Children's Meeting.

THE MEETINGS OF LAST EVENING.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions re-assembled yesterday morning at the Third Presbyterian Church on sixth avenue.

MORNING SESSION.

The morning session commenced at half past nine o'clock, President Hopkins in the chair.

Rev. Dr. Aiken of Cleveland, Ohio, then delivered the following

OPENING PRAYER.

Almighty and most merciful God, our Heavenly Father. We give Thee thanks that we are all alive this morning, and permitted once more to meet together to consider the great interests of Thy church, and of Thy kingdom here on the earth. We feel our need of divine wisdom to direct us in our duties, which have come before us. Do then enlighten our minds and warm and sanctify our hearts. May our motives be pure. May we be sincere, and honest, zealous and faithful in the discharge of the duties that shall devolve upon us this day. Let us, in short, seek measures as shall be for the glory of Thy name. O give us proper views of the condition of the world in which we live; enable us to exercise true faith in Thy promise and in Thy word. Deliver us, we pray Thee, from all hardness of heart. May our minds be enlarged in regard to the great subjects to come before us. Bless our missionaries in the field; be with them; preserve their lives and health; bless the schools and seminaries of learning established and sanctified by them. We pray Thou will greatly bless all the instrumentalities employed by them and making them more enlarged to become more and more efficient in the spreading of the Gospel of Peace. And now we commend ourselves to Thee We pray Thee to be with us. Let us have the wisdom which is from above, and which is profitable to direct, and this we ask in the name of Jesus Christ, our ascended Lord and Redeemer. Amen.

The minutes of the preceding day's session were read and approved.

RESOLUTION OF THANKS.

Rev. Dr. Condit offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be presented to the Rev. Dr. Todd for his excellent sermon, and that a copy be requested for publication; which resolution was unanimously adopted.

Special Report from the Prudential Committee.

Rev. Dr. George W. Wood, D.D., Corresponding Secretary, presented a report from the Prudential Committee, prefacing it with the following remarks:

The Prudential Committee has charged the Secretary with the presentation of papers on certain topics, to which they desired to call the attention of the Board. Those which will be presented by me are designed to call forth discussion, and discover what may be done to promote the objects and means of missions, and secure a more effective support. The topic assigned to me is of a different character. It is fitted to secure unanimity of views where divergency threatens some harm. It is to be a people over whom is set in the Lord in India or Turkey that the American pastor holds to his flock. He has the same duties, has to look for the support, and the same right as a teacher in Christ's name. He has the same solemn sacraments, ordain the ministry, take part in the rule of the church according to the particular form of government with which he is connected; and, in doing whatever it belongs to him to do for the interests of the church, he is entitled to all the regard which is due to the sacred office, the same as any pastor in any part of the world.

4. *Equality in the ministerial office consists with distinct and diverse relations in separate spheres of action.*

All ministers do not precisely the same things. In Christian lands there are pastors, evangelists, ministers who serve the Church at large as conductors of its benevolent operations, chaplains in the army and navy, in prisons and hospitals, in colleges and other schools. This diversity of modes of employment imposes upon the diverse obligations.

So there is a marked difference between the position and work of a foreign missionary and a native pastor. Missionaries are not apostles in the sense in which the Twelve chosen to be witnesses of Christ's resurrection and life were apostles; for the office as given to them, had characteristics not admitting of continuance, and was limited with powers not now existing in the church; yet of all classes of the Christian ministry, foreign missionaries are the nearest to the apostles in the work which they perform—that of planting Christianity in unevangelized countries. And this is designated by a name of the same signification. Strictly he is a missionary, one who is sent. So were Timothy and Titus, and many in the first and second centuries, whom the ecclesiastical historian Eusebius says (Eccl. Hist., book III. p. xxxvii.), "After laying the foundation of the faith in the world, they left to particular object of their mission, and after ordaining the pastors appointed to the work, and committing to those the care of those that had been recently introduced, they went again to other regions, with the help and the grace and co-operation of God."

Indeed, nowhere in which a church organization and native pastorate are yet impracticable, or not expedient, the spiritual nurture of the converts, or the work of the ministry. After the formation of churches it is still his privilege and duty to labor for their support, not only for doing good to individuals; but it is not his proper office to be a pastor. He is a foreigner. He cannot be sufficiently dear personal sympathy with the people. He receives his support from his own countries. While he acts as pastor, the native pastorate is prevented. Whatever may be a man whom you can feel to be of themselves, understanding their wants, and able to adapt himself to their needful requirements. That disposes him to such a native pastor as can be found for them to rule until they can build their pastor. His vocation is to raise up pastors and be a helper to them. Thus Paul and Barnabas did not become pastors of the churches they chosen from the people in every city, and left the churches to their care and rule. This was not to do the same in Crete, and to set in order what was wanting in the churches. That is man. The pastors are permanent: the missionary evangelists remain only until their work is done, and then pass on as they are led their going to regions beyond."

It is given relief to missionaries nor pastors to be from the work of the village," but built

* It may be said to have been only lately discovered, in the science of missions, that when the missionary is or another character in the native converts, he must not attempt to be their *pastor*, though he may well be bound to be a helper in such need, and by a use of the benefits received from him; yet if he ever chooses to act as their pastor, they will form a separate native church, but, as a general rule, they will remain in a dependent condition, and make but little progress in spiritual attainments. The same conviction, under important native pastors, would become more self-reliant, and their religion would be of a type more manly home character." Rev. Henry Venn's *Letter to the Bishop of Jamaica*, January, 1867. Taken from Rev. H. Venn's recent volume on *Foreign Missions*, p. 91. Dr. Anderson in his "Hints to Missionaries," in the Church Missionary Society, and no one is better informed on missionary subjects.

fire to be guides and "ensamples to the flock" (1 Peter, v. 3), in their respective spheres. The churches and native ministers, in teaching in all the commandments and commandments of the Lord Jesus are the missionary's "joy and crown of rejoicing." Thus in the fulness of time is to fulfil the injunctions addressed by the Apostle to Timothy and Titus, as evangelists called to deal with churches and elders, with whom they stood in relations essentially the same, essential respects, to those sustained by modern missionaries to missionary churches and their pastors, and to imitate the labors and prayers of the Apostle himself as a missionary father, in carrying "daily" the anxious care of the churches." (2 Cor. xi. 28).

The native Christians, in proportion to the measure of the spirit of Christ which is in them, will desire to be helpers to the missionary's work, by a faithful discharge of all the pastoral duty. As his calling is especially to plan and labor for the evangelization of waste places, and as it is their duty to seek the same object in co-operation with him, they are bound to aid him in his plans, and to imitate the labors and prayers of the Apostle himself as a missionary father, in carrying "daily" the anxious care of the churches." (2 Cor. xi. 28).

This leads to another specification, namely:

5. Missionaries are not only ministers called to work which by a faithful discharge of all the pastoral, but they are also *the agents of foreign societies for the disbursement of funds committed to their charge.*

Whatever moneys the native Christians contribute are properly subject to their direction. But the funds of the Missionary Society, and whatever foreign contributions are placed in the hands of the missionary, are entrusted to them alone for disposal. The missionary relations of the contributors of such funds, and the Society or Board through which they act, are shared by the native ministers and churches. His duties are determined by these relations. He must give information on all points needful to the intelligent action of the Board, and an interest in it, by his supporters in this or other lands. For his manner of life and action as a missionary he is responsible to them. If they judge him incompetent or unfaithful he is recalled. If his proceedings or doings be must submit to their censure, or justly dismissed. He must not be a law unto himself, the people for whose benefit he labors and makes expenditure, are simply moral relations; he is under the law to Christ, the Lord of Christ; but he is under a direct accountability to the Board, and to the churches and associated agent, and must conform to its instructions, or cease its service.

If these principles be in their scriptural and just view of the relations existing between missionaries and the churches and ministry in our system of foreign missions. *Certain important questions* will naturally come up under these relations, next demand consideration.

It is easily seen that the relations, while clearly defined, are delicate; and that embarrassments may, through misunderstandings and common human infirmities, arise in the working of the missionary and native bodies in the same field.

The spheres of activity, and the responsibilities of these bodies, sometimes differ, and the same objects, have common interests, and affect each other, in vital respects, by their respective modes of operation, employing them, they will clash, in both the departments of exertion and in the spirit and temper.

Whatever advantages may seem to flow from a form of administration which assigns missionaries and native ministers alike to the government of a bishop, or superintendent, or even of a council, it is not to be anticipated in the native community to the foreign missionary. Such combinations of native and missionary officials may confront us in an endeavor to form such a combination character, which accepts its responsibilities, and is ready to meet them, under self-government.

6. *Equality in the administration of funds.* I advert is, *What ought missionaries, in different stages of the development of their work, to do in regard to the pecuniary aid of native churches?*

At the outset, the organizing of churches, ordaining of ministers, and employing them as ecclesiastical matters, necessarily fall upon them. After churches are constituted, and are furnished with their own officers, the question arises how missionaries should withdraw from such acts, and how far their influences and agency are determined, first, by the concurrence of the missionaries and native pastors; and next by the question what is expedient in church order and the administration of discipline, and in the general administration; and secondly, by the necessities created by circumstances. As fast as it can be done, the principle on which all acts of ecclesiastical action should be passed into native hands.

Whether the foreign elements shall be joined with the native in permanent ecclesiastical or administrative bodies, or whether they should be constituted from the beginning, as they are in the Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, only, missionaries merely assisting by counsel and a moral influence, as corresponding or invited members, without a vote, is a question of weight on each side of the question, and in different circumstances, may be variously answered differently. In the Hawaiian Islands, the missionaries having entered into the same body politic, as subjects of the same government, and become identified in all civil interests with the people, and in the same church where else in the missions of this Board, they, of course, unite with them in ecclesiastical organizations, bodies, in the main, as obtained by modern missionaries to missionary churches and their pastors, and to imitate the labors and prayers of the Apostle himself as a missionary father, in carrying "daily" the anxious care of the churches." (2 Cor. xi. 28).

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It is easily seen that the relations, while clearly defined, are delicate; and that embarrassments may, through misunderstandings and common human infirmities, arise in the working of the missionary and native bodies in the same field.

The spheres of activity, and the responsibilities of these bodies, sometimes differ, and the same objects, have common interests, and affect each other, in vital respects, by their respective modes of operation

that sings "Rock of Ages." I had hoped up to this last moment to have gone with him; the spirit was willing but the flesh was weak. Mr. Towers is a preacher after my own heart, and I know you will give him a Pittsburgh welcome.

Yours, in Christian Bond,

The meeting then adjourned to meet at 7½ o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Board reassembled at half-past seven o'clock P. M., a large audience being present.

Rev. Dr. Jacobus then made the opening prayer.

ADDRESS BY REV. MR. GOODWIN.

The Chairman then introduced Rev. E. P. Goodwin, of Chicago, who spoke as follows:

In the few moments which you have allotted to me, it is only fit I should call the attention of the brethren to two points that specially impress themselves on my mind.

The first is this, that it is high time that the churches take it for a settled fact that there is no longer any question in debate as to this matter of Missions and of Christian work. We have come together for years to raise the question—Is it wise and prudent to preach the gospel to every creature. The church has no right to say so after it will or not. The command is given to the world, "He that hath ears to hear, let him hear," and the fact of having ears is an obligation to hear, and the fact of having the means to carry the Gospel to heathen lands is an obligation to one so. Now, in this to-day this an abundance of money and this is perhaps in a certain sense a crime. If we could have that which prevails in the Hindoo church—We dollars in gold for the portion of each—does anybody doubt that the treasury would be so full we would not know what to do with the funds? The war is now over; the necessary of the cross can go with almost perfect security in nearly all places to preach the gospel of God to the millions of those foreign regions where thousands of voices are appealing for the gospel to come. And we are under the highest obligations conceivable. Every man, woman and child, as well as every organization among the churches connected with the Board, is under an obligation to push forward in an issue. The Church as a whole has never been fully committed to this work; individual members and individual churches have done a little here and there, but we have rather dealt with it as an experiment; we have sent out an explorer here and there, and when men have come back, with grapes and honey, men have asked the question whether the time has not come to preach the gospel to that land. We have sent out three thousand men with their gospel image, yet three-fourths of the world still lies in the shadow of darkness. We have said, climb you this mountain a thousand miles away and said it is necessary, lay down your life. When the question has come up, "Watchman, what of the night?" and we have heard the answer, we have sang

"Lo! The morning light is breaking!"

When at that very moment we have been guilty of practical suicide in this respect because we have neglected to do the work. Yet Christians to-day send out these heralds in a single line—a thousand millions of heathens beyond, and say "Free that thousand millions!" We are under a responsibility to this work, and I take it until we go home from this annual gathering and each one of us sit down by our fathers, we have not taken upon us the view that we should, and we are not conscious that we were doing for your country and for God when you sent out those brave sons of yours, who consecrated them to their country, to do battle in that fearful tempest. You little knew what you were doing for your country in the world.

And now, sir, what to come to the leading thought of my remarks—the position which America occupies to-day as an evangelizing power among the nations. Look at our geographical position: there you have it (pointing to the map). God has made us the great central nation of the earth. Within the last few years we have been placed in communication with the whole world. We are just beginning to reach out our strong arm to the East—the mission of the Board has extended our right across the Atlantic. It was but a few months ago that our missionaries were planted on the shores of Hong China. To-day they can reach it from this city in thirty days. Within a few months by our railway crossing the continent and our steamships we are made near neighbors to the far-distant millions on the Pacific—China with her five hundred millions. You cannot comprehend and fully realize the thought of our own country. Just think as you look at the northeast corner, point after point, come down along down to the western coast of the Gulf of Mexico, and you have here about the line of China proper. Our population amounts to about thirty-three millions. Go over to China and you have four hundred and twenty millions on the same area. Sail up the harbor of Canton and you see about you multitudes of houseless families—hundreds of thousands perhaps as many as you have in the city of Pittsburgh, and these multitudes have no other home. China is a great reservoir, crowded, as we feel to-day, and we see that it is overflowing, and we see that it is to overflow upon this continent. They are to come over here in immense numbers. We have been told, perhaps, in our country at the present time. Next year will see probably from ten to fifteen thirty thousand brought over. I had a conversation the other day with the President of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Said he: We shall employ twenty thousand Chinamen next year in the construction of our road. They are coming to New York, and there is here and there one in Boston. They are coming over, under God, that they may be under the influence that they may be evangelized, and then there is something else to be done. There is the great fountain that needs sweetening. It is the duty of the Board to cast in that handful of salt that shall heal that vast morass. It is the duty of the casting in of a handful of salt that Jericho was healed. You must send over there, not only those on their way but scores and hundreds of devoted men and women. You must kindle the fires of Christian love in that country, and let it go to there with its virtues and its vices. Shall the Christian Church stand still and see China polluted with the vices of our land and raise no hand to sweeten and purify that land? I do not so read. It was by the temper of the Christ of America. The Foreign Missionary interest has failures as Jesus's feet. It will be known what has been accomplished when the judgments have sent forth. Others there are who labor and wait. They wait just as you waited during that long four years' struggle that we had with the slave power of this country, watching, praying and fighting. Oh, how hard it is to wait! Mr. President, I recall at this moment a scene which I cannot pass by, because it so well illustrates what I wish to say.

I recall a scene on the second day at Gettysburgh. Out there, behind a hill, a regiment of men from the grand hills of Vermont—men who came out for nine months' service, and who never until they lay behind that hill had heard the sound of battle—men who see them as they lay from morning to noon and night, their ranks thinned by the tempest of shot and shell that had cut off their men by squads, watching and hearing the sound of the battle yonder, fearing that the day is going against them, and wondering why it is that we don't hear the word of the leader, and just as the sun goes down beyond the western hill they hear, "Forward, my boys," and on and over to over the hill into the darkness and gloom beyond to fight and die for their country.

And so out on those far off fields, the men you have sent out are marching and waiting. And members you little know what you were doing for your country and for God when you sent out those brave sons of yours, who consecrated them to their country, to do battle in that fearful tempest. Your little knew what you were doing for your country and the world.

And now, sir, what to come to the leading thought of my remarks—the position which America occupies to-day as an evangelizing power among the nations. Look at our geographical position: there you have it (the speaker here pointed